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Vol VI No 093 *12 May 1983*

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CONTADORA MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR TALKS; GIVE VIEWS

PA120033 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] With great confidentiality, consultations have begun in this capital among the members of the Contadora Group, which is made up of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, in view of the urgent need to analyze Costa Rica's request that the Contadora Group form a peace-keeping force to supervise the Costa Rican border with Nicaragua.

On arriving at General Omar Torrijos International Airport for the consultations, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, approached by this station, said that the objective of the meeting is to prepare the bases for the upcoming meeting of the Contadora Group with the foreign ministers of Central America.

The Mexican secretary said that the date of the new summit between the Contadora Group and the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala will take place in Panama on 28 May. Here are the Mexican foreign secretary's statements:

[Begin recording in progress]...of the meeting that will take place beginning on 28 May. This is one of the topics that we will discuss. We feel that it is necessary and timely to establish the bases for the 28 May meeting. We have also received a suggestion from the Costa Rican Government that we will have to discuss as a group. We will also discuss certain ideas that are being proposed in international organizations, and we will probably consider certain specific issues raised by my colleagues of Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia. [end recording]

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano Velasco told this station that he is arriving in Panama in the midst of a complex situaiton. This is the time to find practical solutions and to agree on viable peace mechanisms for Central America, he said.

The Venezuelan foreign minister, who was received at the Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport by protocolary officials of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry, said that the Venezuelan position on the Central American crisis is guided by support for Costa Rica's neutrality in view of the importance of that neutrality to the international community. He added that regarding the proposal that a peacekeeping force be created, Venezuela's position has to be very clear, and must be based on principles that Venezuela has always upheld. He said that at this time, his country does not have a definite position on the issue, because it is necessary to get an accurate idea of the terms of the proposal and to consult with his colleagues of Mexico, Colombia and Panama.

The Venezuelan foreign minister declined to comment on the proposed [as heard] refusal of Mexico and Colombia to participate in a peacekeeping force. He said that different positions will be outlined during the meeting of the Contadora Group; therefore, he preferred to withhold any advance comment and wait to hear the opinions of the various governments from their foreign ministers.

For his part, Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said the following on his arrival at Gen Omar Torrijos Airport regarding the purposes of the Contadora Group meeting:

[Begin recording] To discuss the matter of mechanism more fully, we are trying to promote dialogue and bring about peace negotiations in the Central American area.

Progress is reflected in the commitment that the Central American countries made after a meeting some 2 or 3 weeks ago. They agreed that it is necessary to advance in this process, and we are here to prepare the groundwork for the meeting that will take place on 28 May right here in Panama with the Central American foreign ministers in attendance.

Naturally, we will examine the developmental objectives that will be presented regarding Central America, and we will exchange ideas regarding the proposals, initiatives and opinions that have been expressed in the past few days in connection with the effort to which we are committed. We are satisfied with the spirit of cooperation that we have noted at the international level, the manner in which world organizations and many governments have expressed their expectations, and their desire to cooperate in this effort. This makes us more committed and helps us to continue onward firmly, seeking at all times to open a path for the peace that we are promoting. [end recording]

Asked about Colombia's position regarding the formation of the peacekeeping force requested by Costa Rica, the Colombian foreign minister said the following: [Begin recording] That is precisely why we are here: to discuss all those options. No specific decision has been made so far. [end recording]

Asked about the Contadora Group's chances of finding viable solutions to the complex Central American crisis at the present moment, the Colombian foreign minister said: [Begin recording] Ever since we began this effort, we have been aware of the complexity of the problems. We were moved by a spirit of solidarity with the countries in the region, concern over the deterioration of the conflicts, and interest in seeking Latin American options and solutions to problems in the area. Events have confirmed that these are complex problems which, by virtue of their complexity, require the actions and cooperation of everyone.

We are not going to allow ourselves to be overwhelmed by the difficulties. They exist in every diplomatic process and all political activities. Our task, with the indispensable cooperation of the countries most directly involved, is to overcome those difficulties. [end recording]

CONTADORA GROUP TO MEET WITH PEREZ DE CUELLAR

PA120057 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Panama City, 11 May (AFP) -- The foreign ministers of the so-called Contadora Group, made up of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, will meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar within the next 24 hours, well-informed sources have confirmed here.

The four foreign ministers met informally in Panama today, prior to their meeting scheduled for tomorrow, in order to analyze the situation created in Central America with the request that Costa Rica presented at the OAS asking for the presence of a peacekeeping force on its border with Nicaragua.

Meeting With Perez de Cuellar Denied

PA120452 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0411 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Panama City, 11 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A Panamanian Government source tonight denied the story that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar would arrive in Panama in the next few hours.

An international news agency today reported that Perez de Cuellar would come to Panama City to meet with the foreign ministers of Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico, members of the Contadora Group, who since this afternoon have been analyzing the development of the escalation of violence in Central America.

The source stressed that "there is no truth in that information," and added during their first meetings this afternoon, the four foreign ministers had only viewed the overall situation. The Contadora Group foreign ministers are also preparing for the meeting with their Central American colleagues that will be held here in Panama on 28 May.

LATIN AMERICAN BANKING MEETING OPENS IN URUGUAY

PY111225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2332 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Montevideo, 9 May (EFE) -- The problems of financing development of free market conditions at a time when the granting of resources is restricted is the concern of international bankers who opened a meeting today in Montevideo.

Approximately 300 delegates from 38 countries, who have been invited by the Latin American Association of Financial Institutions for Development (ALIDE), will seek formulas for financing, in competitive conditions, the development of the countries that are most affected by the world's economic crisis. The meeting will close on Friday. The fact that the reorganization of the sources of funds for the development banking sector has caused an increase in the cost of resources is one of the concerns that will be discussed.

This has caused a deterioration during the past few years due to the fact that international interest rates have had a tendency to rise and this has obliged financial institutions to increasingly resort to resources from internal savings or external sources. These resources for obtaining funds have led the development banking sector to open competition in the market with other financial intermediaries.

According to the experts, the Iberoamerican countries that are the victims of the world's economic crisis have observed the uncertainty that is dominating international markets and this makes it considerably more difficult to obtain medium and long term resources. At IDE, experts emphasize that this situation adds another complex factor to the financing of development.

During the Montevideo meeting, which opened with a protocol ceremony with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso, ALIDE will debate this new panorama in order to draft the most appropriate policies and strategies so that the association's objectives can be effectively implemented.

Eleven personalities of the international financial sector will address the delegates during the 5 days of meetings. They are: Enrique Iglesias, executive secretary of the ECLA; Julian Garcia Vargas, president of Spain's Institute for Official Credit; Rolf Luders, former Chilean economy minister; and other personalities from American, European and Asian countries.

JUJUY POLICE STRIKE CONTINUES; TROOPS PATROL

PY111342 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1152 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador de Jujuy, 11 May (DYN) -- Army troops patrolled the streets of this city and guarded public office buildings today after provincial police personnel -- who had decided to withdraw to their barracks 2 days ago -- refused last night to carry out the government's order to return to work.

The decision made by the police broke the dialogue with the government and, at the same time, confirmed that their decision to withdraw to their barracks will extend for an indefinite period.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TROOP MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH

PY111810 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1640 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari today said that President Reynaldo Bignone, speaking at today's meeting of the cabinet, categorically denied any troop movement in the south of the country. At the end of the cabinet meeting the foreign minister said he knew nothing about a special Vatican envoy whose mission is to speed up the acceptance of the pope's proposal. Aguirre Lanari said that everything related to the Beagle issue and the pope's mediation is being channeled through Argentina's representatives to the Vatican.

More on Troop Movements

PY120342 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 May 83

[Interview of Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari at Buenos Aires government house on 11 May by unidentified reporter -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari, the people are concerned with rumors and press reports on troop movements in southern Argentina, especially in border areas with Chile. Was the issue discussed at today's cabinet meeting and what can you tell us about this?

[Answer] With pleasure. During the cabinet meeting the president discussed the issue and categorically denied the existence of troop movements. I reiterate that we maintain normal, fraternal relations with Chile and it is our intention -- and we believe Chile also shares this intention -- to preserve our tradional ties. Furthermore, I want to add that we are determined to take specific steps to promote our integration with that brother country. Argentina and Chile have been conducting studies to this effect. We believe this path is in the best interest of both countries. We have a lot to do together and we will do it.

[Question] One more question, Mr. Minister. Some foreign news agencies reported that a foreign military base could be set up on Argentina's Malvinas Islands. What do you think about this?

[Answer] What any Argentine citizen would think. We categorically reject it. We have been time and again protesting the growing militarization of a piece of Argentine land by Great Britain.

CHURCH SOURCES SEE LAGUNA AS 'PAPAL ENVOY'

PY111815 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1158 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (DYN) -- Church sources confirmed today that Moron Bishop Monsignor Justo Laguna has recently expressed to different political sectors the Vatican's concern over the "freezing" of the definition of the Argentine position on the Beagle dispute.

The sources added that the president of the episcopal social pastoral team has actually been the "papal envoy," and that he returned from the Vatican on that specific mission only 1 month ago. Several reports about Monsignor Laguna have been released in recent hours.

Reliable church sources report that the Integration and Development Movement [MID] is the group that Monsignor Laguna contacted most frequently, and that he held separate meetings with former President Arturo Frondizi, MID's president, and with Rogelio Frigerio, MID's first vice president.

In recent hours, Rogelio Frigerio -- whose candidacy for president in the elections to be held on 30 October 1983 is taken for granted -- reiterated his concern over the threat of a "new military adventure" in the disputed South Atlantic area. At the same time, he reported that the Beagle dispute has worsened.

Argentina and Chile were on the verge of war late in 1978, but the clash was prevented when the two countries accepted the timely intervention of the Holy See. Under this intervention, the late Cardinal Antonio Samore patiently drew up proposals for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

On 12 December 1980, the pope submitted a "valid alternative" for the two nations, but Argentina has not yet answered the papal proposal. Most Argentine political sectors believe that the proposal should be accepted and that the issue should not be passed on to the next constitutional government that is due to take office in 1981.

According to reliable reports which have not been denied, in recent weeks Laguna met with Frondizi, Frigerio, Radicals Antonio Troccoli, Raul Alfonsin and Carlos Contin, Peronists Deolindo Bittel, Italo Luder and Antonio Caffiero and Christian Democratic Party leader Francisco Cerro.

Commenting on the issue, Frigerio said that "it is a very serious issue, a lot more serious than it was before, because the Malvinas defeat has been followed by the presence of an extracontinental power in the Southern Cone, bringing about a radical change in the traditional power balance in the region."

Asked by reporters about the presence of secret envoys of Pope John Paul II, presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz quoted President Reynaldo Bignone as saying that a chief of state "cannot pay heed to baseless reports."

"Concerning the progress made in the mediation and the corresponding publicity, it has been repeatedly stated that all valid and official information is simultaneously released in the Vatican, in Buenos Aires and in Santiago," the spokesman added.

Talking to reporters, Monsignor Laguna himself confirmed that he met with political leaders and that they also discussed other current Argentine issues, like the missing persons issue and the Malvinas war against great Britain.

The church representative added that "the tapes of the talks have been erased and written records have been kept. These talks were part of the reconciliation effort and not a mission ordered by the pope." The 53-year old dignitary reiterated that the talks "were not held on behalf of the Holy See," and that he "presided over them as the president of the social pastoral team."

Laguna Denies Secret Envoy Role

FY111820 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1335 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires , 11 May (DYN) -- Monsignor Bishop of Moron and president of the Social and Pastoral Council of the Catholic Church, Justo Laguna, today confirmed that he has spoken to various prominent figures on the subject of the Pope's mediation in the Beagle dispute but denied being a "special envoy" sent by the holy father to use his influence to hasten Argentina's acceptance of the Vatican proposal of 1980.

In an interview granted to Radio Rivadavia, Msgr Laguna said that the social and pastoral team has four subjects under constant consideration: the problem of the missing persons, the pope's mediation in the Beagle conflict, the war with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, and the economic and social situation of the country.

He added that talks were held with representatives of political and other sectors within this framework. In the course of these talks the matter of the conflict with Chile over the southern border was specifically discussed. He denied, however, having traveled to the Vatican especially in order to receive instructions from Pope John Paul II concerning the subject. Thus the bishop denied news media reports on this subject.

Bishop Laguna said that "if they want to instruct me the easiest way to do it would be to send a letter to the apostolic nuncio who is the pope's representative in Argentina."

UNIONS DECLARE 'STATE OF ALERT,' PETITION WEHBE

FY111945 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 May 83 p 11

[Text] In two separate developments, approximately 1,300,000 state employees and a sector of the Metal Workers Union (UOM), yesterday declared themselves in a "state of alert."

The General Confederation of State Workers (CGTE) -- a 10-union grouping -- decided yesterday to send Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe a request "for the immediate call to assembly of a wage commission to discuss" differences resulting from the defficient application of a 20.12 percent pay increase granted in February and March."

Metal workers grouped under the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) Azopardo branch yesterday called its members to "a state of alert and mobilization", while "direct action measures" are placed under study, it was announced, "to demand a return to a system of wage bargaining boards."

WORKERS, STUDENTS PROTEST PINOCHET GOVERNMENT

Demonstrations in Santiago

FY111845 Paris AFP in Spanish 1614 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 11 May (AFP) -- The dissident organizations that have sponsored the civil sector's protest against the military government of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet reported at midday (1600 GMT) today that the people's protest seemed to spread slowly but steadily.

Early in the morning, tire puncturing devices disturbed traffic in several sectors in Santiago and other major cities, but no violent incidents were reported.

Radio stations reported a remarkable absenteeism in schools and repeated small quick demonstrations in which demonstrators waived placards in the vicinity of universities.

In several industrial neighborhoods in Santiago, workers did not take buses but walked in irregular columns, in silence, toward their working places.

Traffic ran slowly along some avenues in Santiago, while vehicles blew their horns unnecessarily, following instructions given in anonymous leaflets circulated yesterday.

Arrests Reported

PY112000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 11 May (AFP) -- Witnesses reported that scores of demonstrators were arrested in Santiago today during the first nationwide protest march against General Augusto Pinochet's government. The organizers of the protest had reported that the march would consist of peaceful demonstrations in streets and in work places, universities and schools.

After submitting a report to President Augusto Pinochet, Interior Minister Enrique Montero stated that the situation is normal. However, it was reported at 1400 (1800 GMT) that some incidents had occurred between demonstrators and policemen mainly in the vicinity of universities.

Witnesses reported that 34 seminary students and Catholic Priest Luis Valenzuela were arrested in the western part of Santiago when they were carrying a sign which read: "The Students Support the Workers."

Other incidents occurred in the Andres Bello campus of Catholic University and in front of the court building, where a group of lawyers tried to hold an assembly that was disrupted by police.

Radio Cooperativa reported that at least 90 demonstrators were arrested in various parts of Santiago.

The nationwide protest march called by the Copper Workers Confederation is an unprecedented measure since the military government came to power in 1973. Copper is the main source of hard currency income for the country.

Leaders of the confederation expressed their alarm about the presence of military and police forces in Santiago and other cities because, they said, "these socially disruptive factors might distort the totally peaceful meaning of our march."

The Labor Association of Educators of Chile (AGECH) reported a 70 percent absenteeism in primary and secondary schools.

Hernol Flores, chairman of the National Association of State Employees, stated that the various unions observed the march called by the mineworkers without staging acts of violence. The union leader concluded by stating that the workers have shown during the march that they are fed up because we all want democracy to return to Chile. Democracy is the only way to attain a real and effective national unity.

Students, Police Clash

PY120215 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2336 GMT 11 May 83

[By a DYN special correspondent]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 11 May (DYN) -- For the first time in nearly 10 years, Chileans today openly expressed their rejection of the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet. Serious incidents took place in several districts of this city, several persons were wounded and an as yet undetermined number of persons were detained.

Although the government contended that "absolute calm prevailed all day today," the Chilean people today staged the scheduled "first nationwide protest" organized by the Copper Workers Confederation (CTC), led by Rodolfo Seguel.

Most people in Santiago conveyed their protest peacefully by preventing their children from going to school, by shopping as little as possible and by drumming saucepans.

Serious, violent incidents took place, however, at the universities where the Carabineros attacked students who, for their part, responded by hurling stones and by erecting barricades.

The worst incidents occurred at the Pedagogical Science University. There were also serious clashes between students and policemen at the intersection of Portugal and Rancagua Streets, where the economy and journalism universities are located.

There were also incidents at the Chemistry and Pharmacy Faculty, where a journalist of the weekly HOY was wounded. Approximately 20 journalists who were there had to write their reports amid tight police surveillance, similar to the one established throughout the entire downtown area.

The few people who were on Santiago streets had to cope with serious transportation problems since only half of the cabs and buses were operating as many had flat tires in the morning due to tire puncturing devices placed in the streets.

Policemen were patrolling the downtown area at all times and did not allow any meeting of more than three persons.

Further on 11 May Demonstration

PY120407 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 11 May (AFP) -- The first national protest against the 10-year-old Chilean military regime ended today with approximately 100 detainees and the sound of empty saucepans drummed by demonstrators as night fell in several districts of Santiago.

Early this afternoon incidents occurred between demonstrators and the Carabineros militarized police, especially near the Palace of Justice and universities where the police officers used tear gas and truncheons.

During those riots 100 persons were detained, including a Catholic priest, Luis Valenzuela, and 34 seminarians. The Confederation of Copper Workers, which led the protest, the likes of which has not occurred since the military took over the government in 1973, reported that there was no violence today and the protest was a 70 percent success.

The confederation's president, Rodolfo Seguel, said that this protest is only the first step that our people will take on the path toward overall freedom. Other and larger protests will be carried out.

The Democratic Union of Workers (UDT), the National Movement of State Workers (ANEF) and other unions with moderate leanings that took up the call, have stated that the demonstration surpassed their expectations and that now the government will have to listen to the workers.

Our discontent has been expressed for the first time in an organized way after 10 years, and the maturity of the Chilean workers has been confirmed, UDT Leader Eduardo Rios said.

The clang of the kitchen pots and the horns of the cars were heard during the evening in the downtown Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, in front of the seat of the Government Junta, in the residential district of Providencia and in the border neighborhoods of the city.

As midnight approached the media were waiting for an official report, to be delivered by government officials, on the impact of the day of protest.

The incidents in Santiago escalated after 2230 local time (0230 GMT Thursday) with unusual violence at a mere 100 meters from the La Moneda Government Palace, the Defense Ministry and the Carabineros General Directorate.

Hundreds of demonstrators, picketing, and shouting slogans against the government responded by throwing hard objects against the police fire trucks. The demonstrators were clearly visible from the AFP offices in this capital.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR SPEECH AT IDB LOAN CEREMONY

PA112153 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 83

[Speech by President Belisario Betancur at the Presidential Palace during a ceremony to sign a $95.5-million IDB loan; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Text] ...such a statesman as Antonio [IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena], a man of great experience and an authority in the financial world, continues unaffected amid these difficulties. With all the cooperation available, particularly that obtained from multilateral financial institutions, the task will be less difficult as we become more confident in the economic recovery.

Latin America and the Caribbean need greater demand for their exports. The area's progress depends on its more active participation in international trade, on its greater revenues through the export of goods and services. The transfer of capital and technology of the advanced nations will not work in the long run. The temporary financing by the IMF or the banks alone do not fully solve the problems of development. The ability to complement domestic savings with others obtained from abroad is closely related to the behavior of trade. This will eliminate indecision and help promote the underdeveloped nations' activities.

I said earlier that Colombia's economy was directly affected by world events, although we are in Latin America and the Caribbean the nation with the most sound reserves if we take into account that they exceed our import needs for one year, that the service of our external debt only represents one fourth of our current capital revenues, and that our total public and private debt is less than twice the value of our reserves.

The IDB is aware of the coal development projects in Colombia, which as of the year 1986 will provide exports at least equivalent to our current international coffee sales. Therefore, we can foresee in the near future sources of external resources that will permit us moderate optimism regarding the future of our balance of payments.

In short term, however, we cannot hide a degree of concern. The OPEC crisis has affected the Venezuelan and Ecuadorean economies, our main export markets in border trade as well as in the purchase of manufactured and farm products. The problems of these two countries, the measures they have adopted, the mechanisms of multiple exchange rates, and the tariff restrictions to our exports, represent a difficult test for the Colombian economy. This situation requires mutual cooperation based on equitable, negotiated reciprocity to restore bilateral trade and the normal currency negotiations without incurring in a disproportionate sacrifice for any of the parties.

It requires [words indistinct] for example to extend the Andean fund to Latin America because that entity could issue bonds in the international capital market backed by the region's central banks, which could constitute the beginning of a Latin American monetary fund that would support the balance of payments of the member nations; and also, to redesign the Andean Development Corporation and make it a true development bank for the Andean subregion.

The IDB has been a pioneer in the integration processes of Latin America [passage indistinct] and promote in this year of the bicentennial of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

Despite LAFTA's crisis and stagnation, the growing difficulties affecting the Andean group and Caricom, and the lethargy of the Central American Common Market, I insist on the value of integration processes of the continent. There we have our best possibility for progress; the strengthening of our negotiating capacity, the creation of larger markets; the compensation for our difficulties in entering the developed nations' markets.

I am sure, Antonio, that the bank will continue applying its experience and mechanisms to this necessary process of integration of our markets and efforts. In its 24 years of existence, the bank has achieved [words indistinct] increased resources for $15.7 billion, which will stimulate the energy sector, rural development, the increase of productivity, the generation of employment and will discourage emigration to the cities and help to rationalize urban development, especially in the cities' outskirts, which constitutes a great concern of our big cities.

Colombia has received constant support from the bank with 110 loans for $1.7 billion, which put us in fourth place behind Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina, and which have helped us to mobilize resources and initiate projects for over $6 billion. A little over one third of this figure was for energy projects, including the power centrals of Prado River, [word indistinct], San Francsco, [words indistinct], San Carlos, Jagua, Playa, (Salbaquina) and [word indistinct], which represent 3.7 million kilowatts of energy for the nation.

In the transportation sector, the bank has participated in financing the construction of 288 km of the Caribbean highway, 215 km of the Pasto-Popayan highway, 229 km of La Flecha-Fundacion highway, 65 km of the Villavicencio-Puerto Lopez highway, the second lane of Palmira Street, and Barranquilla's turnpike, in addition to 500 km of secondary and access roads.

Likewise, we have started a project to improve the canal of the dike that joins the Magdalena River with Cartagena. The canal has undergone dredging and a rectification of its curves, at a cost of 5.4 billion Colombian pesos. The bank has also been present in our educational, scientific and industrial investigation. In the agricultural sector, the Integrated Rural Development, DRI, has been started with the bank's support. Innumerable aqueducts have been cleaned.

In the urban sector, the bank has financed the eastern sector of Bogota -- Buenaventura and the recovery of Tumaco. It is now studying the new plans for Ciudad Bolivar, to develop the southwestern sector of Bogota, which will allow us to provide housing for more than 1 million people.

I am sure that the bank will not fail to support the joint efforts for the reconstruction of Popayan -- from where Antonio has returned with a broken heart -- and the areas affected by the 31 March earthquake. I am sure the bank will also join the plans for the educational extension service, to liberate the millions of fellow citizens who live prisoners of illiteracy.

Within the context of Central America and the Caribbean, the bank is not only an important instrument for development and financial intermediary, but also a forum for international cooperation in the fullest sense. Its governors, executive directors, administrative personnel of various nationalities, annual assemblies -- they all contribute to make the bank an exceptionally qualified organization to strengthen international relations, whose fate is becoming increasingly independent from what is taking place in each individual country.

The foresight and leadership that Antonio Ortiz Mena has given to the bank from its presidency have been decisive so that amid ever-changing circumstances -- such as those of the world's economy during these last 12 years -- the bank has always made a highly important contribution to the economic and social development of its member countries.

Antonio Ortiz Mena has referred to the present difficult situation in his latest speeches before the IDB annual assembly, and he has provided information about the bank's flexible policies to handle in a timely and efficient way the requests for financial and technical aid. This is proved in the bank's continuous loans for projects that benefit the sectors of the population with the lowest income, the availability of resources for the energy sector, the close and special attention given to problems in the Central America countries -- where the smell of gunpowder is painfully present in the atmosphere -- and the plans to finance the private sectors of its Latin American and Caribbean member countries.

The astute leadership that Don Antonio has given in the organization made it possible for the bank to enjoy a very high prestige. During the last assembly of the bank's governors, they all expressed the most ample support for the organization, as well as their definite recognition of the role played by Antonio -- whom we hope will remain many, many more years at the IDB's presidency, as a guarantee that the organization will continue its contributions to the cause of our nations, as in the past.

Antonio, your visit is important during these times of international uncertainty. The crisis is acute, but I am convinced that we can manage it, above all if Latin America adjusts its internal policies within a framework of austerity, and if the industrialized countries, which are scheduled to meet in [word indistinct], allow us better access to the world markets of capital assets and technology. In order to organize the growth of the international economy, we are all aware it is necessary to make adjustments, both in the North and in the South. The costs of the recession must not be dumped only on the developing countries, and a way to avoid this is precisely by strengthening organizations like the IDB, which is the same as strengthening democracy and the consolidation of liberty.

Antonio, you can count on the affection and recognition of Colombia. Please receive our greetings, given with our hearts in our hands. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS U.S. C.A. POLICY MISTAKEN

PA111503 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia has characterized U.S. policy on Central America as a chain of errors. Colombian Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo said that the White House has been concerned about its own interests only and it has not been concerned about solving the serious economic and social ills of the region. The Colombian minister made this statement during a conference he gave at Bogota's Javier University. The conference was on Colombia's position on the Central American conflict.

Lloreda Caicedo said that Nicaragua has not been opposed to Costa Rica's call for a buffer force along the border between the two countries. Nicaragua is not rejecting the idea, he said, but it is opposed to the mechanism proposed by the Costa Rican Government because it believes that the OAS is close to the United States and does not have the legal statutes or mechanisms to form a multilateral peace force.

MORE ON LLOREDA REMARKS BEFORE CONTADORA TALKS

PA120110 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo has said that the U.S. decision to restrict sugar purchases from Nicaragua is an additional obstacle to finding a solution to the Central American crisis. Measures of this type [words indistinct]. Lloreda Caicedo made this statement shortly before leaving for Panama, where a new meeting of the Colombian, Venezuelan, Mexican, and Panamanian foreign ministers is scheduled to try and find a solution to the Central American conflict.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Panama

PA111938 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Contadora Group foreign ministers will be meeting once again in Panama City today, to continue with the sessions aimed at finding a peace solution for Central America. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo today left for Contadora Island, where he will meet with his Panamanian, Venezuelan and Mexican counterparts.

On this occasion, the foreign ministers will center their debate on Costa Rica's request for an inter-American peace force, and on Nicaragua's opposition to this petition. Before departing, Lloreda Caicedo reiterated his confidence in President Betancur's efforts, which have been supported by the other countries mentioned, in finding mechanisms to solve the convulsed situation in Central America.

Begin Lloreda Caicedo recording in progress] ... will mention the initiative, which is considered important. In the near and distant future, solutions for Central America have a lot to do with the development of economies that in the last 2 years have been going backwards. This naturally affects society, and could be one of the main reasons for the conflicts in the region.

[Unidentified male reporter] Mr Minister, has an agreement been reached regarding the peace force requested by Costa Rica?

[Lloreda Caicedo] No, and this is precisely the reason why we have decided to meet. We will discuss this and other initiatives; in other words, we will debate all the possibilities and see what can be done. Therefore, the four countries -- naturally with the support of the states that at a time could be affected by any decision -- I repeat, will try to arrive at conclusions. This is the purpose of the meeting.

[Unidentified male reporter] Is Colombia in favor of the creation of these forces?

[Lloreda Caicedo] Colombia has not adopted any isolated or individual stand. It has said, and I hereby repeat, that any decision should be global.

[Unidentified male reporter] How is the atmosphere for today's foreign ministers meeting?

[Lloreda Caicedo] The atmosphere is good, as it has always been. We will keep the mechanisms functioning.

[Unidentified female reporter] Will Central American foreign ministers participate in this meeting?

[Lloreda Caicedo] No, the meeting with Central American countries will be on 28 May. [end recording]

LIBYAN ENVOY ADMITS MILITARY AID TO EL SALVADOR

PA111449 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 May 83

[By special correspondent Monica Rodriguez]

[Text] Panama City -- the Libyan Government has stated that it wants closer relations with the people and government of Colombia, as well as with other Latin American countries, in the near future. Ambassador (Ibrahim Gridy), who represents the government of Colonel Muammar al-Qadhadhafi in Panama, made this announcement. He stressed: We have not given weapons, and we will not give weapons, to the subversive M-19 Movement.

The diplomat said that he was concerned by unattributed statements which had caused him to call the news conference in Panama, with the participation of three Colombian news media sources including CARACOL. He said: We want good relations between the two countries. Libya, he added, does not intervene and will not intervene in the domestic affairs of Colombia. It is the people, he noted, who really decide what they want.

The Libyan ambassador to Panama said that all they know about the M-19 Movement is what has been published in the press and that there is no relationship between his government and that guerrilla group. All we want, the ambassador repeated, is to improve our relations with the Colombian Government and people.

The Libyan Government has stated that it gives military aid to El Salvador in its struggle against U.S. imperialism. This statement was made by the Libyan ambassador during a dialogue with CARACOL in the capital of Panama. The diplomat noted that Libya's policy is to support people struggling for emancipation, as is the case of Nicaragua and El Salvador. He said that what is happening in El Salvador is not an East-West conflict but a struggle for social justice and democracy, and that the nations that love peace and progress must help the cause of the Salvadoran people.

ARMY-GUERRILLA CLASHES BRING DEATH TOLL TO 30

PA111356 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpts] Reportedly 30 persons -- including guerrillas and soldiers -- have died in the past 2 days as a result of at least four bitter clashes in the south. According to reports in Bogota, there were two clashes yesterday between troops of the 9th Military Brigade and elements of the M-19 southern command, In these two clashes, 5 soldiers and 14 rebels died.

The increase in guerrilla violence in the Caqueta area takes place only a few days after the leaders of the illegal M-19 Movement announced that they were breaking the truce resulting from the peace amnesty approved by Congress and put into effect by the government.

COSTA RICAN ENVOY COMMENTS ON PEACEKEEPING FORCE

FL111030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Mexico city, 10 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Costa Rican Government today rejected using U.S. military personnel to guard its border with Nicaragua after the request to form a multinational peacekeeping force had been submitted to the Contadora Group.

Marcelo Prieto Jimenez, Costa Rican ambassador to Mexico, said here that the Vice presidents of his country, Alberto Fait and Armando Arauz, were pleased with their Friday through Monday visits to Mexico, Colombia and Panama. Alberto Fait returned to his country after having met with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda. Fait indicated he expected to hear from the Contadora Group which is scheduled to meet in Panama tomorrow.

FELIX VALDES OFF TO MANAGUA FOR UN CEREMONY

FL112116 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, 11 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will participate in the commemration of the International Year of Communications which will take place this week in Managua, Nicaragua, the Secretariat of Communications and Transport announced today. The announcement stated that the secretary of communications and transport, Rodolfo Felix Valdes, traveled today to that Central American city to attend the ceremonies being sponsored by the United Nations Organization.

The commemoration is aimed at promoting the development of the infrastructure of world communications, the government office reported.

Felix Valdes traveled accompanied by Under Secretary Javier Jimenez and Enrique Luengas, director general of telecommunications. In Managua, the Mexican officials will pay a visit to the telecommunications system which was installed in that country with the assistance of Mexican technicians, it was announced.

COSTA RICA

MONGE ON PEACE FORCE FOR BORDER REGION

PA111553 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez is analyzing the vice presidents' efforts with the Contadora Group countries aimed at getting a peace mission to come to the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border.

President Monge met with Vice Presidents Alberto Fait and Armando Arauz as well as Deputy Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters yesterday afternoon, after he returned from his tour of Buenos Aires de Puntarenas. It was learned that the two special envoys gave the president and the deputy foreign minister a detailed report of their mission.

President Monge said in Buenos Aires de Puntarenas that the Costa Rican Government's poisiton is not inflexible, and therefore it is willing to accept an intermediate formula. However, he warned that the attitude to be assumed by Costa Rica will depend on the results of the Contadora Group foreign ministers meeting to be held in Panama City today. Monge Alvarez said that what is being sought with these efforts is to clearly demonstrate Costa Rica's impartiality in the Nicaraguan conflict.

Presidnet Monge added: The fact that our country has requested that a peace mission be sent to the border region does not mean that it must be exclusively a military force. It could be a mission of civilian observers that would certify our country's neutrality, since our country is not in a position to maintain a group of nearly 600 civil guards in the region, due to economic limitations, he said. He also said: The type of mission to be sent by the Contadora Group countries was not specified in the petition made to the OAS.

The Costa Rican Government's position in relation to its efforts at the OAS will be announced today, once the results of the Contadora Group meeting are known. Presidential spokesmen announced that the government will issue a communique today at nonn, in which it will announce the results accomplished by Vice Presidents Fait Lizano and Arauz Aguilar during their missions. The communique will also announce the steps that will be followed in case the Contadora Group refuses to form a peace force. The possibility of requesting support from friendly countries, that would send soldiers and military equipment to protect the border region was hinted.

LARGE DEMONSTRATION PROTESTS HIGH UTILITY RATES

PA111750 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, Deputy Minister of the Presidency Manuel Carballo received the leaders of a large demonstration protesting high rates. On behalf of the government, he told them that the decision to reduce tariffs 20 percent starting in April is deferred, since the ICE [Costa Rican Electricity Institute] and the National Power and Light Company are facing financial problems.

More than 2,000 people participated in a large demonstration yesterday afternoon protesting high electricity and water rates, with the slogan "We will not pay the bills."

The leaders of the movement showed disappointment after their meeting with Deputy Minister Carballo Guintana, since they did not receive a satisfactory answer to their demands.

EL SALVADOR

NEW MILITARY OPERATION PLANNED FOR EAST

PA110411 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2333 GMT 10 May 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources reported today that at midnight on Monday a group of guerrillas placed several bombs at the "Montealegre" coffee processing plant in the area of Chinameca, San Miguel, destroying the plant completely. In the same area, the rebels destroyed a high voltage tower in a place known as "Las Placitas," causing a blackout in several towns in the eastern part of the country.

Official sources also reported today that in the next few days, the armed forces are planning to begin a vast offensive operation in eastern El Salvador, in which new special counterinsurgency battalions will participate. The battalions were trained at the Second Infantry Brigade headquarters in Santa Ana and at the Sixth Infantry Brigade headquarters in La Union.

ACAN REPORTS 'U.S. MERCENARIES' TRAIN GUERRILLAS

PA111355 PANAMA City ACAN in Spanish 2024 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] San Salvador, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A Central American guerrilla training camp under the direction of U.S. mercenaries has been detected in the town of Mesas Grandes, Lempira Department, Honduras, a reliable source told ACAN-EFE today. According to the report, rebel groups trained in Mesas Grandes recently entered El Salvador through the town of Ojos de Agua, in the northern Department of Chalatenango on the Honduran border.

Meanwhile, military sources today reported several guerrilla actions over the weekend, including attacks on military posts and sabotage of energy installations. Rebels attacked army guardposts at Cerro El Palmo, in Tenancingo jurisdiction and in the town of Las Delicias, in Suchitoto, without casualties being reported on either side.

In the central Department of San Vincente, guerrillas clashed with a 5th Infantry Brigade patrol, in which one soldier was wounded. The action took place at Las Cruzadillas.

On the detour leading to Amapulapa, in San Vincente, the rebels destroyed several power posts, causing an extended blackout in a large sector.

A military source reported that the armed forces detected rebel camps in the Copetillos and La Yoja cantons, in the Santa Rosa de Lima jurisdiction, La Union Department, in the extreme eastern part of the country, where they have intensified patrols.

HAVANA CLAIMS FMLN OCCUPATION OF CINQUERA

PA102308 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] FMLN forces have occupied the strategic city of Cinquera, located only 65 km from San Salvador, the capital city, and only 10 km from the Cerron Grande hydroelectric plant, the largest in the country.

Radio Venceremos, the rebel radio station, said that the guerrillas have also occupied military garrisons in Plan de Las Mesas, El Zapote, El Coyote, La Joya, and at other locations near Cinquera. The insurgent forces inflicted 60 casualties on the Salvadoran Army, captured 40 prisoners and recovered 59 weapons of various calibers, as well as a large quantity of war supplies, in these operations.

Military reinforcements sent to the region were ambushed, as a result of which they lost 14 m-16 rifles, a communications radio and thousands of cartridges, although they managed to withdraw after suffering an undetermined number of casualties.

Press dispatches asserted that as a result of the guerrilla offensive, which is part of the "Commander Ana Maria, We Swear To Win" campaign, government troops have abandoned Zapote, Santa Rita and other towns in Cabanas Department.

Meanwhile, it was reported in San Salvador that the bodies of eight more people were found on the outskirts of San Salvador with their throats cut and riddled with bullets.

More on Cinquera Fighting

PA110322 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] A Salvadorn military spokesman admitted that FMLN forces are in control of Cinquera, a few kilometers from the Cerron Grande hydroelectric plant, the most important in the country. Col Roberto Rodriguez Murcia, the Army's commander in Cabanas Department, admitted that his troops had suffered at least 25 casualties.

Other reports say that some 400 soldiers are waiting in Tejutepeque for more reinforcements before launching an offensive in an effort to regain the strategic city of Cinquera.

Meanwhile, an Air Force source reported that 10 soldiers were killed and 21 wounded over the weekend at Guazapa Volcano, 20 km west of Cinquera. The rebel station Radio Venceremos reported that the reinforcement troops from the Army's 1st Infantry Brigade that were en route to Cinquera were intercepted and repelled somewhere between Jutiapa and Tejutepeque, suffering many casualties.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Operations in Cinquera

PA111409 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] We are dealing blows to the infrastructure of the dictatorship's war economy in the eastern part of the country. We are dealing blows at their military positions in the central zone; we are defeating the dictatorship's paratroopers in Guazapa; we are dislodging the enemy, seizing its weapons and taking more prisoners of war in Cinquera. Those who are surrendering and laying down their weapons are now offering a ridiculous amnesty.

We are now receiving a war bulletin on the operations in Cinquera and the positions near the Cerron Grande Hydroelectric Plant in Cabanas Department.

At 0130 on 8 May, FMLN forces launched the operation known as "In Farabundo Marti's Homeland. There Is Advance With New Victories." This operation falls within the framework of our campaign "Commander Melida Anaya Montes, We Swear To Win."

The actions began with an attack on enemy positions in Cinquera. These were the positions in (Plan de la Mesa), El Zapote and Santa Rita. At 0230, our forces had already seized the first trenches, and had managed to enter Cinquera and to surround the enemy forces. Later, they attacked the posts in Santa Rita and El Zapote. All these posts were located in Cabanas Department, and belonged to Detachment No 2 in Sensuntepeque.

At 0830 on the 8th, our forces seized the last enemy position in Cinquera after several bloody clashes. At 1200 the enemy position in (Las Perlas) had been attacked. At 1000, a group posted near the road to Jutiapa ambushed enemy reinforcements and partially annihilated it.

Here are the results of this operation: 58 U.S.-made M-16 rifles, 13 G-3 rifles, 4 (?M-1 carbines), [words indistinct] 82 rifles, we repeat, 82 rifles, plus the following weapons: 1 60-mm mortar, 1 81-mm mortar, 2 M-79 grenada launchers two Browning pistols, a 50-caliber machinegun barrel, 4 military radios, and a large amount of ammunition. We also recovered a total of 23,000 cartridges for the various weapons we have recovered.

The enemy ranks have sustained the following casualties: 90 dead, and 28 confirmed wounded soldiers.

During these operations in Cabanas Department, the FMLN took 20 prisoners of war.

This information has been sent in from Cabanas by Commanders Ricardo Gutierrez and Ramiro Vasquez. This is how we continue wiping out the positions held by useless General Vides Casanova. This is how we continue seizing the weapons that Ronald Reagan is sending to El Salvador. Our people are advancing, the enemy is retreating.

Cinquera Village Captured

PA111500 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] This is the summary of an interview with Commander (Salvador Guerra), member of the FMLN General Command:

The taking of the village of Cinquera and the strategic site known as (Plan de la Mesa) in Cabanas Department was, according to (Salvador Guerra), one of the fiercest clashes fought by the FMLN in recent years. Cinquera and (Plan de la Mesa) were well-fortified positions under the care of the Sensuntepeque Battalion, which in January made the Salvadoran Government tremble when Col Sigfrido Ochoa, who headed it, demanded the resignation of Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, who was r cently ousted.

Around Cinquera and (Plan de la Mesa), the Salvadoran Army had trenches, bunkers, minefields and several companies providing protection.

The attack by the FMLN started at 0130 on Sunday and yielded its first results at 0830 when Cinquera surrendered to the rebels. Two and one-half hours later, at 1109, (Plan de la Mesa) surrendered. It is located 3 km south of Cinquera, and the government forces had important artillery units there. Despite the fact that the clashes continued at noon Monday, the first results were impressive, since a whole company of the Sensuntepeque Battalion was annihilated: 70 dead, numerous wounded and prisoners of war. Also 78 arms were taken.

Commander (Guerra) stressed that the escalation of the struggle since January; the recent blowing up of six bridges, among them the one at El Amatillo on the Honduran border; the successful military actions in Santa Rosa de Lima, Cerron Grande and Siete Joyas; the defeat of a paratroop company in Guazapa and the fall of Cinquera and (Plan de la Mesa), demonstrate the willingness of the people to fight despite the death of Commanders Ana Maria and Marcial.

Commander (Guerra) stressed that the government of Alvaro Magana faces a deep economic and political crisis. He added that they will not solve anything with the electoral farce planned for December, just as they did not solve anything with the March 1982 elections and those throughout the history of the country.

The Salvadoran guerrilla leader warned that President Reagan's recent appointment of a special envoy for Central America is a tactical measure to conceal the true intention of staging a military escalation against our peoples.

Coffee Facility Sabotaged

PA111502 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Our army is mobilizing throughout the country. It continues to increase the number of zones and towns under its control. More people are now joining our ranks and there is no objective that we decide to seize that we cannot seize.

On Monday, 9 May, our forces made an incursion into Chinameca, in San Miguel Department, where they gained control over the northern sector near the road which, from this position, leads into Nueva Guadalupe. A harsh blow was dealt to the oligarchy's war economy with this action, by keeping the dictatorship from turning a good many dollars into weapons and ammunition to be used against our people.

During this action, we sabotaged the important Montealegre coffee processing plant, owned by the oligarchic (Libes) family. In this processing plant, we destroyed six vehicles, the coffee-processing machinery, the maintenance shop, and the offices. The gasoline station and over 20,000 quintals of coffee were burned down. We also recovered several weapons, including several 44-Magnum rifles.

In Chinameca we also sabotaged three electrical transformers located in the central part of town. We thus reaffirm Vides Casanova's incapacity. His troops never showed up to carry through the braggart defense minister's challenge. Many may be missing General Garcia who, compared with useless Vides Casanova, was not as incapable as he seemed.

GUATEMALA

ARMY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT CLASHES

PA110256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2026 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Army issued a communique today in which it reported that 20 soldiers, guerrillas and civilians have died in various armed clashes that have taken place in the western part of the country in the past few hours. According to the communique, the dead include eight soldiers, six guerrillas and six civil defense patrolmen.

The soldiers, including an officer, were killed in an ambush staged by a rebel group on the Pan-American Highway to Chichicastenago, in the troubled Quiche Department.

The communique also stated that four of the civil patrolmen and two of the guerrillas were killed in an armed clash when rebels attacked the village of Rios Chiquitos. It added that "This is probably the same guerrilla group that attacked the village of Las Tinajas, in Quiche Department, yesterday, killing two civil patrolmen."

"The guerrillas kidnapped several families, among whom were people who had taken advantage of the amnesty law," the communique stated.

Finally, the communique reported that in Huehuetenango Department, in the western part of the country, the civil self-defense patrols repelled a rebel attack, causing four rebel casualties. These and other sporadic attacks that have taken place in the last few days follow a period of relative tranquillity in Guatemala during the second half of April and come on the heels of a wave of kidnappings of university students and workers.

Eduardo Meyer, rector of San Carlos State University, today publicly denounced that 43 university students have been kidnapped in the past 11 months. Meyer also said that "as long as the kidnapping continues it will be impossible to achieve peace in Guatemala."

URNG LINKS ELECTIONS TO INCREASED U.S. AID

PA110337 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The Guatemalan regime is trying to justify an increase in U.S. military aid by issuing a new electoral law and promising free elections, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, has said in Mexico City. The URNG says that any possible change in government, including another coup d'etat, would only be a cover-up for another regime as repressive as Gen Efrain Rios Montt's. In rejecting the political opening announced by the regime a year after the 23 March 1982 coup, the URNG says that one of the reasons for its attitude is the existence of the so-called special tribunals on which the fate of some 400 Guatemalans still depends.

HONDURAS

ARMY REPORTS SANDINISTS INCREASE BORDER FORCES

PA111420 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 May 83

[Interview with Colonel Leonel [Riera] Lunati, commander of the 11th Infantry Battalion "located in the southern area," by special correspondents Douglas Membreno and Gustavo Rubi; no time or place given" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Riera] We have information that there have been mobilizations of Nicaraguan infantry units and armored units, nearly up to the Somotillo area, which is near the international border post of La Fraternidad, that is, El Espino. Some reinforcements have been taking place throughout the border, but there have been no further clashes between our elements that safeguard the border and the Sandinist elements, since the clash near Palo Verde some 3-4 weeks ago.

The only thing we have been able to notice on the Nicaraguan side is the increase of forces throughout the border.

[Unidentified correspondent] In view of this mobilization noticed in Nicaragua, what measures are being taken by the Honduran Army, Colonel?

[Riera] Mobilization towards the border?

[Unidentified correspondent] Yes.

[Riera] Well, we are not taking any counter action to mobilize troops, because this might lead to an escalation in hostilities. We simply maintain constant vigilance in our jurisdiction and provide continuous reports to our higher command. This way, the national and international media is able to understand that our attitude is really not of aggression, but an attitude of defense and foresight against any act that might be started on the other side.

17 Nicaraguan Militiamen Desert, Seek Refuge

PA110440 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0145 GMT 11 May 83

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpts] San Lorenzio, Honduras, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A total of 17 Sandinist militiamen deserted from Nicaragua last Monday, taking their families and surrendering to the Honduran Army, which has kept them in this port in the southern part of the country, it was learned today here. The militiamen are from the village of San Jose de las Papayas, near the city of Somoto, Madrid Department, about 2 km from the Honduran border in northern Nicaragua.

The group that deserted brought 18 BZ-M52 rifles made in the CSSR and one Soviet AK-47 rifle, a standard amount of ammunition for those rifles, civilian clothes, and a few indispensable personal items with them, though they had no relations of any sort. The families od the militiamen, some 300 people, arrived first in San Marcos de Colon, a Honduran border town.

The armed group arrived later and contacted the Honduran Army authorities, handing over their military equipment and asking to be treated as refugees.

The leader of the group is Edgar Antonio Soriano, 29, who said that they were inducted as militia members 8 days ago, given basic instructions on the use of the rifles, which they fired several times, and afterward told that they were a territorial force charged with defending the area in which they lived.

The militiamen said that they fled their country because they are afraid of and disapprove of the regime, which is trying to militarize them and use them as a spearhead against the anti-Sandinists operating in the area.

Meanwhile, Lt Col Leonel Riera Lunati, the 11th Infantry Battalion commander in charge of the area where the militias surrendered, said that "something wrong is going on in Nicaragua when a group like this deserts."

Riera Lunati said that the Army understands the deserters' situation, adding that they are in a safe place and that they will soon join the ranks of the some 20,000 Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras.

Riera Lunati indicated that "the Sandinist militias are apparently makeshift and recruited by force, because this is the first time that a group that the Nicaraguan authorities have entrusted with arms has sought refuge in Honduras."

Riera Lunati said that his forces have not moved from their defensive positions on Honduran territory and will not do so under any circumstances. "All of these people have admitted that there is a great lack of confidence in the Nicaraguan Government's objectives and that they are disappointed with the Sandinist revolution, because the Cubans, Bulgarians, East Germans and Soviets live better than the Nicaraguans do," Riera Lunati indicated.

UN AMBASSADOR GIVES SPEECH AT SECURITY COUNCIL

PA111325 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 May 83

[Speech by Enrique Ortez Colindres, Honduran ambassador to the United Nations, at the UN Security Council in New York on 9 May -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Council, Messrs members of the Council:

Once again this honorable Security Council has been urgently convoked by Nicaragua to hear and discuss the situation in Central America with regard to what it has called the new phase of invasion of its country by forces from Honduras. Once again, Nicaragua has given the top body of the United Nations distorted and tendentious information that -- if one did not know how to screen -- might lead this important debate to commit grave errors of legal and political aspects, thus endangering the delicate mission of this Security Council, whose main responsibility is to maintain international peace and security.

On making this presentation, the Honduran Government, through me, wishes to first of all express its sincere thanks to the Security Council for permitting it, through an act of international fairness, to make known the magnitude and details of the situation. This meeting is extremely important not only for Honduras or Nicaragua but for all Central America. In the Latin American continent and other areas of the world it will surely raise implications in the area of international relations. This is especially so if we bear in mind the seriousness of the accusations and the falseness of the viewpoint on which they are based.

We sincerely do not believe that the members of this top UN body can continue to be underestimated to the degree of being considered endowed with a large dose of ingenuousness to a level, Mr President, that the ingenuousness will prevent the discerning analysis of this Council so that it cannot separate from all the verbiage what is the truth and what is a lie, and so that it can at last get to the core of the problem on what is really occurring in Central America.

Mr President, Messrs members of the Council: In 1979, after a lengthy dictatorship, the Nicaraguan people, with the direct support of some fraternal Latin American sister countries and with the moral backing of a great part of the international community, achieved after a bloody struggle, the overthrow of General Anastasio Somoza Debayle. People have a tendency to unite against injustice. In this way, governments and forces of different systems managed to respond to a minimum common denominator, permitting the Nicaraguan people to establish a new system of institutional life.

On 17 June [as heard] 1979, the FSLN, on assuming power, presented to the OAS its solemn promise to carry out a plan to guarantee peace in Nicaragua, on the basis of the resolution of the 17th consultation meeting held on 23 June 1979, which still remains operative today.

On that occasion it permitted a call for hemispheric solidarity in order to preserve the right of the Nicaraguan people for their free determination. Those promises were made 4 years ago, and still the Nicaraguan people, who are today enduring a totalitarian government maintained by force in the midst of complete political and social decay -- the Nicaraguan people, a brother people -- are counting not only the years, but also the months, the weeks and the days -- on their fingers, as is the custom of the peasants in Central America -- waiting for the day on which those promises will be fulfilled and the national redemption they were promised will become a fact.

Once again Nicaragua, in those calm words of its minister, is outlining from its own viewpoint a series of accusations against my country, which in our opinion correspond to a deliberately biased viewpoint. It has a focus that is very different from reality at the moment, weighing the responsibilities of our respective governments.

Incidentally, when we held defensive military training exercises in our territorial waters together with the United States, we were accused of carrying out aggressive acts against Nicaragua, although Nicaragua knows perfectly well that these operations have been carried out normally for several decades, long before the Sandinist government was in power. It should be stated clearly that Nicaragua was invited sufficiently in advance to send observers to witness those exercises. This is the usual and correct manner to proceed when one acts with good international faith.

However, Nicaragua considers it completely normal to have in its territory more than 6,000 foreign experts from Cuba, East Germany, Libya, the Soviet Union and other countries of the same bloc who train and reinforce, in the guise of doctors, professors, nurses and agricultural and industrial technicians, whose "beneficial" actions are well known in countries such as Ethiopia and Angola.

However, Nicaragua considers it an act of aggression or intimidation as the case may be, against its interests, that Honduras receives the head of state of a friendly nation, such as U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Meanwhile, Honduras, maintaining its respect for international traditions, objectively tries to avoid accusations of this nature when Nicaragua is visited by heads of state and high-ranking representatives such as Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. This is a different scale of values.

Nicaragua's request for this urgent meeting accuses my country of a supposed new invasion stage by the Somozist forces from Honduras. This is a new fallacy that cannot surprise the members of this honorable Council and those who have detailed knowledge of what is happening in Nicaragua.

At the present time there is fighting in northern Nicaragua, on the border with Honduras. There is fighting on the southern front, on the border with Costa Rica, in the center of Nicaragua, more than 150 km from our border. Those who are fighting are Nicaraguans, on Nicaraguan territory, trying to make themselves felt through a national insurgency against a government, the Sandinists, that promised free elections, a pluralist government, mixed enterprise, freedom of religion and conscience and who do not want the kind of government that is being maintained against the people's will.

Nicaragua has brought charges in which it has tried to involve my country by speaking of its northern border and accusing our armed forces of deploying troops toward the Nicaraguan border in international cables and notes of every type and of carrying out military mobilizations at different border areas, charging that our army is participating in an aggression against Nicaragua.

Gentlemen, Honduras continues to keep its word, as expressed before this honorable Council when it was presided over by His Excellency Sir (John Thomas). On that occasion it affirmed emphatically following specific instructions, that no Honduran troop movement would cross the border in an aggression, but that in any eventuality such a mobilization would be for the sole and exclusive purpose of protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Honduras. This categorical imperative is established in our Constitution.

Honduras wishes to state to this esteemed Council, Mr Chairman, that Nicaragua has submitted no conclusive proof of what is said on the radio and television stations and in this Council, or reliable proof to demonstrate the participation of the Honduran Army in the acts of aggression attributed to it. Honduras points out that all these allegations have periodically been specifically answered by us and these answers were opportunely notified to the appropriate international organizations, that is, the OAS and the United Nations.

At the same time, Honduras goes on record to state that it has a long list of violations of our sovereignty and territorial integrity by Nicaragua. These problems could well be ended once and for all if the proposal made by our country were accepted. It was made public in November 1982. In it we urged international supervision and vigilance, not just of the border lines, but of strategic positions, such as ports, airports, and training schools, that could verify who is really trying to promote this climate, who logistically and materially sponsors and supports subversion in Central America.

Therefore, I take the liberty of expressly asking the illustrious Nicaraguan Government: What is the reason for the illustrious Nicaraguan Government not to accept the international supervision and vigilance repeatedly proposed by Honduras, as already mentioned?

Nicaragua has a Sandinist People's Army with 25,000 well-trained soldiers. It has 40,000 popular militias, active reserves of 40,000 persons. The Sandinist Air Force has 2,000 men, the Navy 2,000 and the Interior Ministry has 10,000. This is in contrast to Honduran military power, which consists of the armed forces of 17,000 men, including the police. The figures I have cited on Nicaragua's military strength were determined in a serene evaluation and lead one to conclude that Nicaragua has greater power today than the combined power of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.

But this is not all. With all this armed might Nicaragua states publicly that its objective is to eventually have 200,000 persons in arms, that is, 10 percent of its total population. If we list its military equipment, Nicaragua has four battalions of long-range heavy artillery manufactured in the Soviet Union consisting of 152-mm cannon, UM-21 multiple-barrel 122-mm cannon, two battalions of T-55 heavy tanks and one battalion of light tanks, two battalions of anti-aircraft cannon with multiple barrels, two battalions of BTR-60 armored cars for troop transportation and 850 East German trucks for troop transportation. It also has four air strips for sophisticated planes and it is working to improve these to handle MiG planes.

At the same time Honduras has nothing comparable. Our armed forces have only one battalion of light tanks and an antiquated transportation system that in no way equalizes the forces.

All the Nicaraguan arms are reinforced with specialized advisers, who also train the subversive movements that operate in the region, which is another principle of duality: They flood El Salvador with weapons and they want to stop the arms for Nicaragua. Honduras has never denied that it has 50 U.S. instructors under a treaty similar to that signed with almost every Latin American country. This can never be compared with the abundant military equipment that exists in Nicaragua.

Regarding troop mobilization, since we are speaking about peace, Nicaragua is the one that has made a recent mobilization. We cite specifically what has been done in Chinandego: 3,000 soldiers with tanks and artillery to reinforce its contingents in this sector. Nicaragua has stationed along the border area with my country, which requires that we watch them, the following military forces: a large number of battalions in the departments bordering on Choluteca, El Paraiso and Gracias a Dios Departments and the Mosquitia area.

So that this Council will have a clear concept of the accusations, I ask that you keep your minds and hearts open to see where the concept of the problem lies: What is the reason for such a show of troops? Could these prevent any supposed penetration from Honduran territory, of what they call the 1,500 Somozists?

It is worth noting to this Council that the Honduran Armed Forces and defense budget is $47 million, which has only been increased 5 percent over the last 3 years. Let us look at the other side of the coin.

Nicaragua spends approximately $130 million on its war effort and we know that it receives a quantity larger than that in equipment and arms from countries that share its Marxist ideas. Who can deny that only a few days ago 100 tons of arms and explosives transported in four Libyan planes was seized in Brazil? The planes landed in Brazil and Nicaragua conceded that they carried its weapons right here before this assembly, before this Secretariat, and that Cuban ships are unloading large quantities of war materials on the Rama and Bluefields Rivers on the Atlantic coast.

Costa Rica also reported the seizure of a ship loaded with arms and dynamite. And recently Colombia, one of the Contadora Group countries, has been obliged to refuse overflight rights to other planes heading for Nicaragua.

All this, members of the Council, indicates clearly who is determined to continue an inordinate arms buildup, which represents a danger not just for my country, Honduras, but for all of Central America. And you shall determine whether it also represents a danger for the American continent.

To this I wish to add that my delegation has new information, that I have just received, that four other planes, DC-10's, are leaving from Libya in a further attempt to flood our region with war material. We know the routes, and the permits have been requested. Nevertheless, Nicaragua has systematically refused to discuss the Honduran proposal for general disarmament in the region through serious and responsible multilateral agreements that will permit an equilibrium of essentially defensive forces and exclusively limited to protecting national integrity and provide for the defense of their respective territories.

My country, Honduras, wants nothing more than to formally denounce before this honorable Council the danger that the unbalanced arms buildup caused by Nicaragua represents for the peace of Central America. With a disproportionate increase in military forces, Nicaragua can only be pursuing expansionist objectives in the region. Honduras warns of this delicate prewar situation.

To this we add the public statement made by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinist revolutionary junta, to the effect that he is prepared to consider the installation of nuclear missiles by the Soviet Union, if this power should request it from his government. This declaration clearly constitutes a serious threat for peace on the continent. At the same time Nicaragua would be violating all the pacts that regulate the Inter-American system on the subject, especially the Tlaltelolco treaty, whose principal author is the Mexican Government which was notified that it was signed on 24 October by Nicaragua -- the Tlaltelolco treaty for the proscription of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

Mexico is another country that has struggled hard for peace -- Mexico, one of the principal authors of this treaty that is at the point of being ruined.

The Nicaraguan Government, the Sandinist government does not confine itself to arming excessively and mak'ng aggressive statements. It has also practiced clear interventionism in neighboring countries by promoting arms traffic. I have seen them, I have touched them. They exist. If you wish to see the dozens of photographs, we can circulate them, but we do not want the secretary general to undertake further expenses. We are trying to save on superfluous expenses.

The practice of this interventionism is delicate, gentlemen. In addition to the traffic in terrorist arms, there are subversive movements in the region, promoting not peace as we are requesting, but a continued climate of violence and tension in Central America.

In this respect, Honduras has to declare its determination to make use of its sovereign and legitimate right to defend its democratic system of life, that has emerged from free elections and is backed by the respect of our authorities for public freedoms and the free expression of our people; where there is freedom of thought, respect for religious freedom and free association. Gentlemen, it is necessary that the international community understand, analyze, screen, and smell that things have different facets.

Honduras feels compelled to insist that the problem of the communications channels in Central America can only be solved in a civilized manner, and on this we agree, through regional dialogue. In Honduras' opinion, this should be guided by a realistic peaceful and pro-Central American spirit at the most appropriate level to initiate it. In our opinion this dialogue should be held at the level of foreign ministers by the five countries of Central America. This is where we can analyze, discuss and solve all the problems, not with a view to the interests of any single country, but as a regional problem, taking into consideration all the interests in an overall determination. This is a dialogue where aspects might arise that need bilateral solutions. We understand this, so let us discuss them. They will complement this serious and responsible understanding in Central America.

We want to declare once more, with faithful adherence to the UN and OAS charters, that my country is willing to sign with the other Central American countries, serious and responsible agreements that guarantee that none of these countries will initiate actions to destabilize the internal order of other states. Honduras further declares that it is prepared to cooperate in the solution of the grave economic problems that we cannot cover up, as well as the social problems that are part of the context of the crisis in the region.

Members of the Council, after this analysis, which I consider has some international significance, one might ask: What is Nicaragua's purpose in calling this urgent meeting? To consider the violation of the gentlemen's agreement we made in the OAS? Its elimination does not justify it. Words, words, words and more words. Perhaps the purpose is to cast a veil that will project shadows over the actions of its own government to destabilize the Central American area. While we enjoy the air-conditioning, massive shipments of arms and explosives are entering Central America. Due to the grave problems that these actions cause in the region, my country believes that we should act urgently and that these actions must be directed principally not to detracting credibility from the effort that the Contadora Group governments are carrying out with the approval of the Permanent Council of the OAS. Let us wait for the results and, with the understanding that civilized dialogue is the best method to solve the problems among nations, this Council should recommend to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to begin, at the level of foreign ministers with the presence and cooperation of other Latin American countries concerned with this situation, the long-expected dialogue that will cover the regional problems in general fashion. This should lead to serious and responsible agreements that will solve the grave Central American problems.

This is not a problem between Nicaragua and Honduras. Let us not make this mistake. It is a regional problem in which other countries from outside the region are also involved. It is a serious problem. You have allies, you have defense pacts and know perfectly well that the pawns are being moved by both sides. It is not a problem of two pygmies, it is a problem of giants. I would like at this moment to be on another planet in order to see from there what is really happening. The situation between Honduras and Nicaragua will not be solved with a microscopic concept. There are large interests involved, a mature people who will not be impressed with details.

Logically, we do not exclude that bilateral dialogue may emerge from the regional dialogue, as Nicaragua proposes. Let us deal with all the solutions [words indistinct] of the Central American problem, without limitations, but without limiting ourselves to two countries, that is, the bilateral problems between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The arms that the Salvadoran government is (?seizing) are going through my country. I do not want to continue giving [words indistinct] they go through my country by eight routes to El Salvador. They are also shipped across Jiquilisco Bay in the Gulf of Fonseca.

Mr Chairman, honorable members, in the life of nations it is not strange to have controversies, but it is also true that all of them can be solved with experience, with good faith, by creating the conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations that emerge from honorable and serious pacts between responsible countries such as Honduras. Thank you, Mr Chairman, members of the council. I know that I took more than 30 minutes to speak, but possibly due to the Council regulations, I may not have another opportunity to do so.

FUSEP REPORTEDLY ARRESTS CANADIAN BISHOP, YOUTH

PA120213 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] A bishop has been arrested in Honduras. (Roberto Miras), a Canadian, was arrested by the Fusep [Public Security Forces]. According to reports from Honduras, the prelate was summoned to the Fusep offices in Choluteca and accused of involvement in activities directed against state security.

Similarly, it was reported that some hours before a youth named Fernando Javier Payas had been arrested in Choluteca on charges of writing for the National Defense Bulletin, which is revolutionary in nature.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS PROTEST NOTE TO HONDURAS

PA112224 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 May 83

[Diplomatic note from Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, dated Managua, 10 May 1983]

[Text] Dear Mr Minister:

I address Your Excellency to inform you that at 1130 yesterday, 9 May, a group of approximately 60 counterrevolutionaries crossed the Honduran border into Nicaraguan territory to attack the border post of El Siuce, 12 km west of Jalapa and about 900 meters from the border in Nueva Segovia Department.

As a result of this criminal attack, a member of our Sandinist Peoples Army, EPS, was killed and another wounded. Our forces repelled the attack and the Somozist mercenaries returned to their bases in Honduran territory.

In view of your government's persistent refusal to admit what has become obvious -- that is, that the Somozist criminals are using Honduran territory, and that the Honduran Army is supporting and participating in the aggressive escalation against our country that grows more serious every day -- the Nicaraguan Government lodges a strong and firm protest in view of these incidents, appeals once more for the Honduran Government to think over its actions, and insists on the urgent need for a bilateral dialogue to try and stop the accelerated deterioration of the situation in the border zone, which is seriously threatening to draw us into a major and more serious conflict, which is part of the U.S. Government's interventionist plans.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my consideration and esteem.
[Signed] Nora Astorga, acting foreign minister

HAVANA CITES REACTION TO U.S. SUGAR QUOTA CUT

PA120153 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Bernardo Chamorro, Nicaraguan deputy foreign trade minister, has reported that the United States is violating the existing international sugar agreement as well as the GATT, by reducing its import quota of Nicaraguan sugar.

Chamorro made the charge before the International Sugar Conference, which has been underway in Geneva since 2 May. Its purpose is to review the International Sugar Agreement that has been in effect since 1977.

Chamorro added that the United States has no political interest in negotiating a fair agreement with other countries, and that it is trying to impose its will through its military and economic power. The Nicaraguan deputy minister urged all countries participating in the conference to sign a new agreement that is free of discriminatory and coercive measures.

Nicaragua's FSLN has charged that the United States is clearly and brazenly trying to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. Leonel Espinoza, chief of the FSLN'S Directorate of Education and Propaganda, reiterated that the U.S. decision to reduce the amount of sugar that it buys from Nicaragua by 90 percent constitutes a violation of international law.

Espinoza also rejected the reasons given by Washington for making this decision and noted that these reasons are Nicaragua's alleged refusal to initiate generalized negotiations to reduce political tensions in Central America, the never-proved Sandinist military aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas, and what the United States has called hostile Thetoric by the Nicaraguan Government against the White House.

Espinoza said that the Sandinist revolution is known to favor political solutions in the area and he pointed out the many times that Nicaraguan Government has challenged the United States to present proof of Nicaragua's alleged military assistance to the Salvadoran rebels.

As for what Washington calls hostile rhetoric, Espinoza said, it is nothing more than the exercise by the revolution of its right to denounce the aggression to which it is being subjected.

SUGAR COMPANY SENDS LETTER TO U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA120222 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 May 83

[Letter from the directors of Nicaraguan Sugar Estates, Ltd, to U.S. Ambassador Anthony Guainton, dated Managua, 9 May 1983, read by Leonel Espinoza, Sandinist Assembly member]

[Text] Dear Mr Ambassador:

We have learned that the U.S. Government will substantially reduce Nicaragua's sugar quota, effective 1 October 1983. We wish to let you know that if this measure is implemented, the Nicaraguan sugar industry will be seriously hurt and will face a serious risk of bankruptcy.

We also want to let you know that more than 50 percent of Nicaragua's sugar is produced by the private sector, and that more than 60 percent of the sugarcane is produced by independent workers. In view of this, we would like for Your Excellency to convey to U.S. authorities our interest in having this measure reconsidered because of the devastating effect that this decision will have on the sugar industry. [signed] (Carlos Cleland), director; (Eusebio Chamorro), director and vice president, and Alfredo Palacios, director

PRIEST EXPELLED FOR 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' ACTS

PA120236 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0131 GMT 12 May 83

[Communique No. 28 issued by the Public and Foreign Relations Department of the Interior Ministry on 11 May 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Interior Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua announces that the General Immigration and Alien Affairs Directorate has resolved to revoke the residence permit granted to Spanish citizen Timoteo Marino Martin and to give him 72 hours to leave the country.

This decision was made after the Interior Ministry obtained proof that Marino Martin has been involved in counterrevolutionary activities under cover of his status of parish priest in La Azucena, San Carlos, in Rio San Juan.

This Spanish citizen violated the provisions of Article 4 of the Statute of the Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans, which states that foreigners may not intervene in the country's political affairs.

The Interior Ministry's Immigration and Alien Affairs Directorate, in a resolution dated 7 November 1982, authorized Timoteo Marino Martin to remain in the country by granting him resident status and issuing to him Cedula No. D-00598 on the basis of the applicant's statement as to the activities that he intended to carry out in Nicaragua.

Issued in Managua on 11 May 1983, year of struggle for peace and sovereignty.

D'ESCOTO DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS

PA111545 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today said at the United Nations that the United States must abandon its pretense of being accuser, judge and executioner in the Central American crisis. In a declaration to the press after he talked privately with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Nicaraguan minister said that if the United States has differences with Nicaragua, it must deal with them in bilateral talks.

D'Escoto pointed out: If bilateral negotiations with my government are not satisfactory for them, they should take the case to the UN Security Council.

He added that Nicaragua's purpose in again presenting the topic of the foreign aggression against its territory at the Council is not limited to obtaining the good offices of the secretary general in connection with the Central American situation. We want the Security Council to demand the withdrawal of the troops invading our territory and an end to the foreign hostilities against my country, he added. Regarding his meeting with the secretary general, D'Escoto stressed that it had been very fruitful, and expressed the hope that in the future Perez de Cuellar will be more actively involved in the Central American situation.

ROA KOURI DEMANDS SOLUTION TO CYPRUS PROBLEM

FL112139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] At the United Nations today, Cuba asserted that the solution to the Cyprus problem can only be found in the talks undertaken by the Greek-Turk-Cypriot communities, based on UN resolutions.

Cuban Permanent Representative to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri noted that added to this must be the high-level agreements reached under the auspices of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He added that Cuba believes that efforts must be directed in such a manner that the negotiations be really significant as well as aimed at obtaining concrete results in the solution of the problem of Cyprus, a nonaligned country that is divided and partially occupied by Turkey. He reiterated that such a situation is a threat to peace and security in a region already troubled by the persistent Israeli aggression against Arab nations.

In his speech, Roa Kouri also referred to adoption of measures aimed at modifying the demographic structure or promoting faits accomplis, such as the continued occupation of part of Cyprus by foreign troops.

Roa stressed that the Cuban Government supports the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to sovereign and full and effective control over their territory and all types of resources. Likewise, the Cuban diplomat voiced opposition to foreign meddling in the affairs of that nonaligned nation, and urged all states to support and assist it in the exercise of its rights.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER VISITING SOVIET UNION

FL111808 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Guillermo Garcia Frias in the Kremlin today. The member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Politburo, vice president of the Councils of state and Ministers, and minister of transportation is in the Soviet Union for a work visit.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere of Comradeship and various topics of mutual interest were dealt with. Guillermo Garcia Frias also had talks with the Soviet Maritime Fleet Minister Timofey Guzhenko.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS LEADER ARRIVES

FL111515 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, has arrived in our capital, invited by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. At Jose Marti International Airport he was received by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo, member of the Secretariat and head of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the party Central Committee.

He was also welcomed at the airport by Ernesto Escobar and Neuris Vernier, deputy chief and section chief, respectively, of the above-mentioned department; the officials Bernardo Munoz, and by (Alex Laguma), representative of the African National Congress in Cuba.

Oliver Tambo is heading a delegation which will meet, during its stay in Cuba, with various leaders of the party and tour places of historic and economic interest.

When the top leader of the African National Congress arrived at the airport, Jesus Montane bade him cordially welcome on behalf of the Central Committee during his visit to this country, the fourth time he comes here.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DELEGATION -- A delegation from the Bulgarian Committee for the Unified System of Social Information headed by its chairwoman, Amaliya Khristova, has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Cuban State Committee for Statistics. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 May 83 FL]

JAMAICA

POLICE KILL SIX IN WESTMORELAND SHOOTOUT

FL111900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1732 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 11, CANA -- Jamaica police early yesterday shot dead six men during a raid on a house in Westmoreland, western Jamaica. The Police Information Centre said it had no details on the incident.

However, the Jamaica media have quoted police sources as saying that they were investigating robberies in the area when a raiding party went to the house and was fired upon. The police said they fired back, killing six of the suspects. Two escpaed unhurt.

The police said that in the house they recovered one semi-automatic pistol, a large quantity of cartridges, binoculars, a compass, a citizen's band radio, aviation fuel, scales and communist literature.

HOUSE OPPOSITION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT, SEAGA

FL111155 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] The leader of opposition business in the House, Mr Seymour Mullings, yesterday criticized the government for failing to make realistic projections of the 1981 IMF agreement and charged Prime Minister Seaga with not having the courage to openly admit that Jamaica has failed.

Mr Mullings, in his budget contribution, noted that when the April 1981 agreement was announced the opposition had cautioned about the targets being set too high. He said that even if the bauxite revenues had not declined, the earnings of foreign exchange would still be $250 million [Jamaica dollars] below the impossible target of $1.1 billion [Jamaica dollars] which had been agreed with the IMF for 1983.

In the area of employment, Mr Mullings also noted that targets for increased employment had also been too optimistic. [Passage indistinct]

TEXT OF GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON CARICOM TALKS

FL101945 Bridgetown CANA in English 1909 GMT 10 May 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, May 10, CANA -- Jamaica has issued an official statement here underlinging the role the government played in last weekend's resolution of a thorny Caribbean Community (Caricom) trade impasse that threatened the regional integration movement.

Following is the ful text of the government statement:

"Agreements have been reached, satisfactory to all parties concerned, in respect of the impasse which threatened the continued existence of Caricom as an economic organisation of Caribbean states.

"The agreements were reached at several levels during the negotiations in Bridgetown, Barbados, over Friday and Saturday, and were finally consolidated near midnight on Saturday into a document, the contents of which will be released throughout the Caribbean on Tuesday afternoon, May 10.

"Settlement was reached because of the determination of the Rt Hon Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica, who was the pivotal figure in the discussions, to put an end to the impasse, so that Caricom trading between the various member states could be resumed in full vigour at the earliest time.

"Soon after his arrival in Barbados on Friday afternoon, Mr Seaga indicated to all other delegates to the negotiations that he was there to reach final settlement by Saturday of the issues which had bedevilled the Caricom trading market since the introduction of the Jamaican two-tiered system of exchange in January this year, and that he intended to settle bi-laterally with each country before the final agreement was reached, as a solution could not be reached if there was no collective agreement.

"On that basis Mr Seaga reached a first agreement with the prime minister of Barbados, the Hon Tom Adams, then followed this up with bilateral talks with the Trinidad delegation, headed by Errol Mahabir, minister of labour, and the Hon Desmond Cartey, minister of trade and industry.

"These discussions continued until 9 a.m. on Saturday before an agreement was reached.

"The conference, originally scheduled for 10 a.m. on Saturday, was convened at 10 p.m. on Saturday, under the chairmanship of the Barbados prime minister, the Hon Tom Adams, to hear the reports and to sign the agreement.

"During all day and night Friday, into the early hours of Saturday, and again all day Saturday the technical officers of the various delegations continued intense negotiations, shelling out the economic basis on which agreement could be reached, and supplying information to the prime ministers, and other ministers attending, among them Dr Kennedy Simmonds of St Kitts-Nevis, representing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, and Mr John Compton of St Lucia, who stopped in Barbados for a few hours (on his way to Colombia) for talks with Mr Seaga and Mr Adams.

"When the conference was finally convened, all present agreed that Caricom had survived its most intense crisis since its formation 10 years ago, and thanked Mr Seaga for the Jamaican attitude to the problems of the region which had made a settlement possible.

"At the signing Mr Seaga told the conference that the parallel market was not being introduced for the first time in Jamaica, there had been a parallel market operating since 1972, and the present Jamaican Government had formalised it in order to tap its resources for the Jamaican economy.

"The parallel market had not been established therefore to give the Jamaican producer an advantage either at home or abroad, as had been the interpretation of some Caricom countries.

"The agreement which had been reached, he said, had succeeded in establishing an equitable system and Caricom could now proceed to operate a full vigour, which was what everyone wanted.

"Mr Seaga also repeated his previous statement that Caricom must seek to expand into the wider Caribbean Community as the size of the present structure was too small and this made it vulnerable to any problem arising in any major territory.

"The Jamaican prime minister was accompanied to Barbados by Mr Frank Francis, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Dr Headley Brown, executive director of NPA (National Planning Agency), Mr C. T. Brown, deputy governor of the Bank of Jamaica, Dr Paul Chen-Young, economic advisor to the prime minister, Mr Ulric Simmonds, government consultant for information, Miss Dorothy Carter, special assistant to the prime minister, and Sergeant Gladstone Wright, security officer."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ZAMBRANO CONCLUDES VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

FL111940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 11, CANA -- Venezuelan Foreign Ministeer Dr Jose Alberto Zambrano Belasco has completed a two-day official visit to Trinidad and Tobago at the invitation of his counterpart, Dr Basil Ince. The visit was the first to Trinidad and Tobago in 13 years by a Venezuelan foreign minister.

The two ministers took the opportunity to discuss the evolution of the situation in the hemisphere and particularly the Caribbean and Central America and exchanged ideas on the general aspects of the current international scene, a joint communique issued afterwards said.

The full text of the communique follows:

"At the invitation of Dr Basil Ince, minister of external affairs of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Dr Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, minister of external relations of Venezuela, paid an official visit to Trinidad and Tobago 9 to 10 May, 1983.

"During his visit the minister of external relations of Venezuela was received in private audience by His Excellency, Dr Wahid Ali, acting president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The minister of external relations of Venezuela was also received by the Honourable George Chambers, prime minister of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

"During talks held between the minister of external affairs of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the minister of external relations of Venezuela, ideas were exchanged on the general aspects of the current international scene, the evolution of the situation in the hemisphere and particularly the Caribbean and Central America. The meetings also afforded an opportunity to both ministers to discuss the possibility of intensifying economic, social and cultural co-operation between Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

"The minister of external relations of Venezuela also held talks with the Honourable Patrick Manning, minister of energy and natural resources of Trinidad and Tobago. The ministers agreed on the need to increase co-operation and the exchange of information on energy matters.

"The minister of external relations of Venezuela took the opportunity to extend an official invitation to the minister of energy and natural resources of Trinidad and Tobago to visit Venezuela at an early date, during which these and other topics of interest which will contribute to deepening bilateral relations in the energy field will be considered.

"The minister of external affairs of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the minister of external relations of Venezuela reaffirmed their faith in the Charter of the United Nations and of the Organisation of American States which are indispensable for the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of the international security and they affirmed their conviction that relations between states should be conducted on the basis of sovereign equality, non-intervention and the strict observance of norms for peaceful solution of international conflicts.

"The ministers agreed to highlight the crucial importance of their meeting, especially since it is taking place at a time when the delicate regional and international situation demands, more than ever, united and concerted action among democratic neighbouring countries, motivated by a desire to contribute to the common good in a climate of mutual respect and peaceful co-existence.

"The ministers expressed full support for democracy based on free elections and respect for fundamental rights and freedoms of man.

"They reaffirmed the firm intention of their governments to collaborate so that the Caribbean area might be preserved as a zone of peace, free from foreign intervention, in which the peoples of the region might be able to exercise to the fullest their sovereignty and succeed in securing their freedom, social progress and democracy.

"They agreed to point out that the worsening of the conflict in Central America demands the search for an immediate political solution, the success of which depends on the Central American countries themselves. Minister Zambrano Velasco, referring to the peace initiative proffered by the Contadora Group in a joint effort to create conditions for dialogue and understandings necessary to re-establish peace in the region, indicated the firm decision of the Venezuelan Government to continue giving its support to the already established process of dialogue.

"He also informed of the next meeting in Panama during the current month of May. Minister Ince expressed the hope that the efforts of the Contadora Group to bring peace to Central America would be successful.

"The minister made a further call for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, including the institutionalised forms of such discrimination with specific reference to the abhorrent and detestable policy of Apartheid practised by racist regime in South Africa.

"They condemned South African acts of aggression against neighbouring indpendent African countries, and expressed the gravest concern that the people of Namibia are still being prevented from exercising their right to independence. The ministers appealed to the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to vigorously enforce the United Nations' ban on all political, trade, commercial, sporting and cultural links with South Africa.

"With reference to the current international economic crisis, they reaffirmed the need to continue efforts aimed at establishing a new economic order, just and equitable, which will guarantee the participation of the populace in the production and enjoyment of wealth. Accordingly, they recognised South-South co-operation as one of the more important instruments in securing a comprehensive development for Third World countries and strengthening their negotiating capacity vis-a-vis the industrialised countries.

"The ministers expressed concern over the revival of trade protectionism in the world and noted the severe constraints placed on the economies of their two countries by the current global recession.

"They highlighted the importance of the Caracas programme of action, agreed to at the high-level meeting on economic co-operation among developing countries, which establishes means, modalities and mechanisms for achieving South-South co-operation and they identified as vital to their objectives, the possibility of establishing a permanent link between the sub-regional economic integration movements to which both countries belong.

"During the discussions the minister of external affairs of Trinidad and Tobago and the minister of external relations of Venezuela took the opportunity to examine areas of bilateral relations and to demonstrate the determination that both governments strengthen their bonds of friendship and cooperation.

"Foreign Minister Zambrano informed Minister Ince about the gestures already made towards the solution of the territorial dispute between Venezuela and Guyana and expressed confidence that this new phase, when the secretary general of the United Nations has communicated his willingness to assume responsibility for identifying the method of resolving the conflict, constitutes a significant step in the advancement towards a practical and satisfactory settlement in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

"Dr Ince expressed satisfaction that the dispute was being handled in spirit of mutual understanding.

"The ministers presided over a working meeting of their respective delegations in which they analysed in detail, the agenda items which were agreed to previously: (1) fisheries, (2) delimitation, (3) energy, (4) commercial exchanges, (5) cultural cooperation, (6) mixed commission.

"They highlighted the agreement arrived at by both countries and formalised by exchange of notes during this visit to extend the length of the fishing agreement which came into force in 1977 and confirmed their decision to initiate during the present month negotiations aimed at adopting a new instrument which will contribute to the strengthening of bilateral cooperation and the optimum exploitation of the fishing resources.

"In respect of the negotiations thus far concluded on delimitation, they indicated their satisfaction with the results achieved and expressed their conviction that in the near future a definitive agreement satisfactory to both countries will be concluded.

"They agreed to give renewed impetus to their reciprocal relations by way of dialogue, economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges. As evidence of this, they decided to reconvene the Trinidad and Tobago/Venezuela Mixed Commission to discuss trade, investment, taxation, tourism and cultural cooperation. The Mixed Commission should reconvene before the end of 1983.

"In keeping with the positive role achieved by their discussions and fully conscious of the role played by Latin American and Caribbean states within the international community, the minister of external affairs of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the minister of external affairs of Venezuela affirm that the discussions held have contributed to strengthening the ties of friendship and the traditional bonds which link the people of Trinidad and Tobago with the people of Venezuela.

"The minister of external relations of Venezuela, Dr Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, expressed his thanks to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for the warm hospitality and for the courtesy extended to his delegation. He invited Minister Ince to pay an official visit to Venezuela.

"Minister Ince thanked Minister Zambrano Velasco for the invitation and promised to visit Venezuela at a date convenient to both governments."

BOLIVIA

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S HOME BOMBED; NO CASUALITIES

PY111855 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpt] [Relay from Sucre] Radio Illimani reports from Sucre. An attack was launched against the attorney general. A dynamite attack was carried out at 0030 against the house of Hernando H. Siles. The explosion caused some damage but there were no casualities. The attack was repudiated by all sectors and the perpetrators of the attack will be severely punished.

NATIONAL CONGRESS ADJOURNS UNTIL 6 AUGUST

PY111305 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpts] Congress will be in recess as of today until 6 August. Both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate will have fulfilled 120 sessions on 11 May, therefore both houses will have to end their activities. In keeping with the Constitution a special commission will be formed to serve during the recess. This commission is to be made up of the vice president, the president of the Senate and the president of the Chamber of Deputies, 18 deputies, and 9 senators.

VENEZUELA

ZAMBRANO ON COSTA RICAN PEACE FORCE PROPOSAL

PA112341 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2137 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Caracas, 11 May (EFE) -- Venezuela's position on the Central America crisis is guided by its sympathy with the neutrality of Costa Rica and the importance this neutrality has for the international community, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said today. He added that regarding the proposal for a peace-keeping force, Venezuela's position has to be very clear, and it has to be based on the principles it has always defended. Minister Zambrano explained that so far, Venezuela has not assumed a position because it is necessary to know the exact terms of the proposal.

He said that there is a tradition of mutual support between the two countries, and he referred to the Venezuelan military mission that went to Costa Rica during the incidents that led to the fall of Nicaraguan dictator Somoza. Zambrano also said that at the time of making a decision we cannot ignore the existence of a legal infrastructure within Latin American political law that must be taken into consideration.

On the other hand, he declined to comment on the alleged refusal by Mexico and Colombia to form a peace force, and he said that "there are various positions which will be discussed at Contadora. That is why I prefer not to make any statement until I hear from the foreign ministers about their countries' positions." Zambrano Velasco will leave today for Contadora Island, where he will meet with colleagues from Mexico, Colombia and Panama to study the Costa Rican proposal and analyze the crisis in Central America.